United Nations S/2002/26

Security Council

Distr.: General
4 January 2002

Original: English

Letter dated 4 January 2002 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has received the attached report from Qatar, submitted pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001) (see annex).

I should be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter and its annex to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Jeremy **Greenstock**
Chairman
Counter-Terrorism Committee

02-22598 (E) 300102 040402

Annex

Letter dated 2 January 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Qatar to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

I have the honour to transmit herewith the report of the Government of the State of Qatar on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001), concerning counter-terrorism (see enclosure).

I should be grateful if you would arrange for the present letter and its enclosure to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nassir Abdulaziz **Al-Nasser**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Enclosure

[Original: Arabic]

Measures taken by the State of Qatar to combat terrorism

I. The criminalization of terrorist acts

There is a whole chapter, containing more than 30 articles, which criminalizes and lays down penalties for the commission of terrorist acts and which is being studied within the framework of the draft Penal Code of Qatar, to be promulgated shortly.

II. The financing of terrorism and the freezing of funds intended for terrorist acts

A study has been made of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, and it is now before the competent authorities for a decision to be taken regarding it.

The proceeds of funds from the sale and trafficking of narcotic drugs are regarded as a major source for the financing of terrorist acts, and severe and rigorous penalties have been laid down for these offences in the Qatar Penal Code, No. 14 of 1971, with the maximum being the death penalty or life imprisonment in the event of trafficking. These are regarded as deterrent penalties that should ensure the elimination of this offence.

The competent State authorities are currently studying a bill on the combating of money-laundering. It comprises 24 articles and aims at eliminating this phenomenon and criminalizing its perpetrators.

The Central Bank of the State of Qatar recently issued a decision for the freezing of the deposits of 26 individuals and organizations on grounds of suspected links to terrorist organizations.

III. Cooperation in the field of the exchange of information on the activities and movements of terrorists

The competent State authorities are currently studying a number of bilateral draft agreements with certain States relating to cooperation in the field of extradition and the exchange of information relating to criminal offenders, so that the State can take the necessary steps to prevent the occurrence of terrorist attacks and bring the perpetrators to justice

There is a specialized office under the Ministry of the Interior whose function is cooperation with regional and international offices such as the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) in the area of the exchange of information relating to criminal offenders fleeing from justice.

IV. Border controls and apprehension of suspected persons

The State of Qatar applies rigorous inspection measures to its border points of transit, whether by land, sea or air, in order to prevent the movements of terrorists or the entry into the State of materials used in terrorist operations.

V. Preventing the forgery of identity papers and travel documents

The draft Penal Code of Qatar imposes severe penalties of up to 10 years' imprisonment on any person who, maliciously or fraudulently, manufactures or endorses a document, deletes or changes any part of a document, or uses or circulates a counterfeit document knowing that it is counterfeit.

VI. Adoption and implementation of international conventions relating to the combating of terrorism

The State of Qatar has ratified numerous United Nations conventions concerning the combating of terrorism, including:

- Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft (Tokyo);
- Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation;
- Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft (The Hague);
- Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents (New York);
- Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives (Montreal);
- The International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries (signature only);
- The State of Qatar has also signed the Arab Convention to Combat Terrorism, adopted within the framework of the Council of Ministers of Justice of the League of Arab States.

Simply by the State of Qatar's becoming a party to these conventions, they have the force of law and any act contravening their provisions is punishable by law.

The other conventions that fall within this category are currently being studied by the competent State authorities.